

servatism in his opening address. The voluntary school question was one of the earliest topics discussed, but neither the papers nor the addresses were definite in their proposals for a common basis of action on the part of denominational schools for obtaining a larger measure of State aid. All references to Cardinal Vaughan's recent suggestion were cordial, but clergy and laymen alike refrained from committing themselves to any policy in advance of the close of the labors of the Archbishop of Canterbury's secret conference. Nearly all the speakers favored direct aid from the Treasury for voluntary schools in preference to help from the rates. They were wise, for aid from the rates will involve the regulation and supervision of religious schools by local boards, which is the last thing wanted by the friends of ecclesiastical education.

The most learned paper of the Congress was that by Professor Sayce on "The Authority of the Bible as Affected by Recent Researches." The paper which was most original in form and eloquent in delivery was that of the Bishop of Peterborough on "The National Church During the Middle Ages." Dry as the subject was, he kept a large audience in a constant uproar of applause and merriment by his brilliant epigrams, racy style and luminous common-sense. Bishop Herzig continued the discussion with less success. The subject which excited the sharpest debate was "The Hindrances to Christian Unity." In relation to the Nonconformists, the Church of Rome and the churches in the East, Canon Garner, Canon Hammond and the Bishop of Coventry were the chief essayists under this head, but a dozen or more speakers followed them, and amenities were exchanged between the Ritualists and Low Churchmen with candor and energy. Lord Halifax's services as peacemaker between England and Rome were sharply condemned by the Dean of Norwich as the work of an officious layman who had not consulted the Episcopal bench. The report was instantly made that the sacerdotalism of which so much had been said was revealed at last at a layman's energy in taking the initiative in the work of the Church. There were some unpleasant episodes, such as outcries from religious fanatics against High Churchmen and the display of banners and sidewalk inscriptions hostile to compromise with the Papacy, but the Congress as a whole was of a broad and tolerant spirit. Every one was allowed to state his case from his own point of view, whether Protestant monk in a black cowl, with shaven head, or Evangelist of the Low Church, with a morbid dread that the work of the martyrs would soon be undone by candles, incense and prayers for the dead. The curates made another effort to form a trades-union, but the meeting was not well attended.

The rain fell on the just at the Norwich Church Congress and on the unjust at Newmarket—and something colder than rain on the betting-ring. The Prince of Wales's horse remained the favorite for the Cesarewitch up to the last moment, even with a heavy handicap, but there were three horses in front of him at the finish. The winner, Rockeford, had been beaten four times during the season, the last time only five days before, but she surprised everybody by going better over a longer course. Hers was not a popular victory for one of the closing events of the season, and the losers united in deploring the system of weights which carried many of the best horses out of the race and tended to discredit the great autumn handicap. The grumblers will forget all this next year if the favorite wins.

The cool, rainy weather is bringing all sport to an end except the late shooting. "The Field's" sporting editor is unwilling to take an October vacation and find greatly needed rest, for he is seriously disturbed by Mr. Rose's challenge, which he says puts Lord Dunsany in the wrong and makes English yachtsmen sit up and stare at each other over the strange conduct of the Royal Yacht Club in backing a challenge from an American banker. It is certainly queer that Mr. Rose should be a good Englishman when racing horses on English tracks, but an American banker when he challenges for the cup. If he were to win the cup next year he would be a good enough Englishman to suit even the cynic of "The Field."

Lord Sackville's attack on President Cleveland and Ambassador Bayard attracts little attention in London. The publication of the pamphlet story in New-York is regarded by Americans here as an ingenious move on the part of Mr. Bayard's friends to restore his impaired prestige in his own country. The Sackville incident had been forgotten in England. Mr. Cleveland is an American President identified with English policies. Mr. Bayard, as Ambassador, gives the Foreign Office no trouble, and he is always ready to lay corners-stones and make amiable speeches. Lord Sackville's diatribe interests London less than Mrs. Langtry's recovery of a few of her stolen supplies.

Mr. William Winter returned on Monday from Scotland and Stratford in improved health and excellent spirits. He has seen the best plays now running in London, including "Romeo and Juliet" at the Lyceum. His judgment of Mrs. Campbell's Juliet is favorable in the first two acts, but he considers her lacking in tragic power in the portion scene and criticizes her method of killing herself. He hailed to-day by the American liner New-York, after spending a day on the coast. With Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mrs. Boucicault and Mr. William Blinckley, he was among the mourners at the funeral on Thursday of his old friend, the once distinguished actress, Ada Cavendish. The English burial service was read in St. George's Chapel. The choir sang Newman's famous hymn, and the organist played "The Dead March in Saul." Not more than fifty persons were present. This actress when in her prime was one of the most beautiful women on the stage. Her best parts were Miss Gault and Mercy Merrick; she was also admirable as Beatrice.

The Rev. John B. Devins sailed to-day for New-York by the American Line, after a vacation largely devoted to the study of social problems, such as labor for the unemployed, wholesome food and better lodgings for the poorest classes and improved dwellings for working people. He found much in Budapest to interest him as a worker and reformer in the East Side of New-York, and, instead of seeing the town shows of London, he has been inspecting its model tenements and charitable institutions and learning how to stimulate self-support among the large class of dependent people in the poorest districts of New-York.

Mrs. Croker and her family have sailed to-day for New-York, and Kensington House has been closed, her husband having resumed his political business at the old stand. Mr. Croker's retirement from England is certainly premature, since he has not yet succeeded in winning the Derby or in presenting the wives of Tammany scoundrels and Coney Island turkeys at Court. Mr. E. R. Kennedy, who has been boxing the compass in Europe, has shot north from Venice to Sweden.

Captain Mahan, United States Navy, is writing an introduction to an important new work now in preparation by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. This is H. W. Wilson's "Ironclads in Action," giving in two volumes the history of naval warfare during the last forty years, with some account of the development of the battleship in

England. Hitherto there has been no single work accessible to the general reader dealing with this important subject, and even the professional student has been forced to collect a formidable array of volumes before he could have the naval history of his own times at hand. Captain Mahan's preface will greatly enhance the value of the book, especially the chapters on Japanese and Chinese warfare and typical French and English ironclads.

Macmillan will publish next week "Miscellaneous Studies," by Walter Pater. Fisher Unwin will soon issue a complete edition of W. B. Yeats's works in a single volume. He will also publish an edition de luxe of the translation of "Le Cabaret des Trois Vertus," by S. Jaur. This is a story of heroic adventure of the time of Louis XIV, in the manner of the elder Dumas, but the interest centres in the series of forty splendid designs by Daniel Verge. The same publisher will also issue a volume of curious stories of Indian superstition under the title of "Silent Gods and Sun-Steeped Lands." The author is R. W. Frazer, who has devoted his life to the study of the languages and history of India.

The Society of Portrait Painters exhibits a fairly good collection of new and old portraits at the New Gallery. As it consists only of portraits, it is a dull show for the general public, but there is variety enough in style, method and coloring. Mr. Whistler has one good canvas, "Carmen," which he styles "A Crimson Note." It is well painted, and shows the delicacy and perfection of his art, without being a subject that interests one. There is a theatrical portrait of Mme. Sara Bernhardt, whose back is shown, while she looks over one shoulder. It is by Antonio Gandara, and is showy rather than pleasing. Mr. Herkomer's portrait of Mr. Beerbohm Tree is not one of his best works. L. N. P.

**DUCHESSE PAULINE'S ROMANCE**

**RENOUNCED HER BIRTHRIGHT TO MARRY**

**A YOUNG DOCTOR.**

**SHE BECAME AN ARDENT SOCIALIST AND WAS A**

**PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE BRESLAU CON-**

**GRESS—DEBATE ON THE AGRARIAN**

**PROGRAMME—THE COMING SES-**

**SION OF THE REICHSSTAG.**

Berlin, Oct. 12.—The most striking figure in the Socialist Congress in Breslau, which closed to-day, was a tall woman about forty years old, wearing a black silk skirt, a dark red blouse and a

hundred-dollar hat. She was in attendance daily, and watched the debates with the eagerness of a zealous partisan. She has a curious and interesting history. She was born Duchess of Wurtemberg, and christened Pauline Mathilde Ida, and is a sister of Duke William, of Wurtemberg, a near successor to the throne. In 1889 a member of the royal family of Wurtemberg was taken seriously ill at Carlsruhe, and Professor Biernier, of Berlin, was summoned to attend the patient. Professor Biernier transferred the case to his assistant, Dr. Wilhelm. The young and handsome Duchess Pauline fell violently in love with Dr. Wilhelm, and insisted on marrying him. Prolonged family opposition ensued, which ended in her relatives giving their assent, finding they could not overcome the determination of the Duchess to become the doctor's wife. She then resigned all hereditary rights and titles, and by royal decree assumed the name of Von Kirchbach, under which she married Dr. Wilhelm. The ceremony while performing the marriage ceremony was indiscreet enough to venture a remark on the difference of the social positions of the bride and bridegroom, whereupon the bride interrupted him and declared that she did not share the views expressed by the minister. On the contrary, she said, she looked up to her husband, whose social standing she regarded as equal to her own. Dr. Wilhelm settled in Breslau, where he practises his profession. His wife is noted for her benevolence, and spends the greater part of the income from her handsome fortune in relieving the sick poor. Of late years she has been an ardent Socialist.

Toward the close of the proceedings of the congress to-day Dr. Arons, a member of the Reichstag, raised the vexed question of reform in the composition of the Socialist Parliamentary delegation and also in the construction of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party, and a spirited debate ensued. Dr. Arons expressed his personal and party dissatisfaction with the personnel of both, but refrained from pointing out any one in particular in the Executive Committee that it would be desirable to get rid of. It was a dangerous subject to handle, and so the leaders of the party, with the tact they have displayed throughout, allowed the different speakers to express their sentiments, and then promised that the subjects under discussion would receive practical consideration at the hands of the congress of 1896, which is to meet in Gotha.

Unbiased reviewers of the whole proceedings must concede that the congress displayed remarkable party solidarity. Even though strong differences and opposing views existed, leading to occasional violent altercations, in which the speakers indulged in personalities threatening to end in fistie encounters, nothing worse than battles of words occurred. Herr Bebel accused Delegate Schippel of having plotted to disorganize the party and of possessing a degree of arrogance approaching mania, and Herr Liebknecht denounced the duplicity of Herr Kautsky and Schippel in very language, but eventually harmony prevailed. The debate on the Agrarian programme produced the best speaking of the session on all sides of the question. Dr. Arons, who had opposed the report of the commission with great ability, and the Liebknecht set with equal ability supported the report of the committee. The result was a middle course. The palm for oratory was by general consent awarded to Frau Zeikin, who edits the Stuttgart Arbeiter-Zeitung. She has a fine voice, and spoke with marvellous force, and displayed a complete mastery of the complex details of the relations between the peasant farmer and the capitalist.

In the course of to-day's proceedings Herr Singer made the announcement that the Government had begun criminal proceedings against Herr Liebknecht on the charge of lese-majesty, based on his evening speech in the congress.

The Bundesrat will resume its sittings on Thursday, and the session of the Reichstag will be opened about the middle of November. Besides the Budget bill, measures will be introduced in the popular body providing for reform of the procedure of military courts, and regulating the various grades of artisans. Other internal legislation is projected, but nothing has been heard of an intention to introduce a bill for Social reform, as far as the Reichstag is concerned, though something of the kind may be considered for Prussia alone.

The Standard Oil Company has issued a circular to its German clients, informing them that the company will cease shipping kerosene to Germany, but in the meantime it is preparing kerosene here which is equal to the Pennsylvania product.

Ambassador Runyon will dine with Prince von Hohenhausen on the occasion of the farewell entertainment given to Sir Edward Malet, the retiring British Ambassador. Mr. Runyon will be accompanied by Sir Edward Malet, who is leaving for the United States. Vice-Consul Zimmerman left to-day for a holiday season in Vienna. Before returning he was to have a banquet in company with Chapman Coleman, formerly secretary of the United States Embassy here. United States Consul-General Charles H. Day has returned from his vacation and resumed his official duties.

**PROF. LANKESTER ARRANGED AGAIN.**

HE PROVES THAT HE WAS BORN WHEN ARRESTED, BUT IS PUT UNDER BONDS

TO KEEP THE PEACE.

London, Oct. 12.—Professor Edmund Ray Lankester, the naturalist, who was arrested and arraigned in the Marlborough Street Police Court on October 5, on a charge of disorderly conduct in Piccadilly, was arraigned again this morning. He brought witnesses to prove his absolute sobriety when he was arrested, but he was bound over to keep the peace on the charge of refusing to move on when so ordered by a policeman.

**OTTO, THE INSANE KING OF BAVARIA,**

**WORSER.**

London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Berlin to "The People's" says that a few days ago Baron von Crailsheim, president of the Bavarian Council of Ministers, made his periodical visit to the insane King Otto. He found the condition of the King worse than ever. He even goes naked, and jumps about like an animal on all fours. He eats incessantly, taking his food off the ground. The windows of the place where he is confined are built up to prevent the entrance of light, which the King hates.

**THE GERMAN BARK ERNST SUNK.**

London, Oct. 12.—The German bark Ernst, Captain Albrecht, has been sunk off Iquique.

**600 GOOS, GAUOOS, CUCKOOS,**

**and Tammany Men, all in Harmony on**

**RIKER'S EXPECTORANT**

As the Best Remedy on Earth for a Cough or Cold, Gripe, Bronchitis or any other Throat or Lung trouble. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

**RIKER'S,**

6th Ave., Cor. 22d Street.

**THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.**

A BRITISH BELIEF IN A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT WITH THE PORTE.

TROUBLE OVER THE BURGESS-CHINESE FRONTIER—THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE—A NEW SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE—A SINCERE NOT ABOLISHED.

London, Oct. 12.—With the exception of the news that the Porte is preparing to bar the passage of the Dardanelles with mines, to reinforce the troops and to strengthen the fortifications, the position of affairs in Turkey, according to the latest Foreign Office advices, is more satisfactory. The British squadron remains at the Island of Lemnos, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, despite the request of the Sultan that the fleet be taken to a more distant point. Whatever else may happen, no coup like the one which occurred at Vienna last night, to the effect that the fleet was ready to sail for Constantinople, and that a Russian squadron was anchored near the Bosphorus, is within the range of probability. If the British fleet ultimately appears at Constantinople, it will be after due formalities that will be announced the world over. In the mean time the best informed diplomatic opinion here regards the peaceful settlement of the pending question as almost certain, the Sultan granting the full concessions demanded in connection with Armenia. The situation appears to be so much ameliorated that there will be no plenary Cabinet Council called until the end of the month, the usual time for the Ministry to begin to consider the Parliamentary programme. "The Westminster Gazette" says that people are asking why the Cabinet does not meet, forgetting the fact that Government business is being carried on by an inner Cabinet consisting of Lord Salisbury, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council; the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Though this is true, Lord Salisbury will never commit the country to armed coercion of Turkey without consulting the whole Cabinet in Council.

Sir F. C. Lacelles, who is vacating the post of British Ambassador to Russia, in which he will be succeeded by Sir Nicholas O'Connor, now British Minister to China, is timed to arrive in London on Wednesday next. As Sir Nicholas O'Connor will not assume the post until the middle of January, there will be an interval in which no critical development of Anglo-Russian relations can be expected.

Trouble has arisen between Great Britain and France over the Burmese-Chinese frontier. Under the Chinese convention France acquired a large area of territory in the Shan State of Kiang-Hung. Great Britain denies the right of China to cede this territory, which is part of the buffer State between the two countries. It is the Chinese policy to give up the territory in question British troops will occupy that portion of it which is claimed to be part of Burma, which is, to all intents and purposes, British territory.

The Liberals, who are hostile to the coming conference of the National Liberal clubs, are beginning to realize the importance of the movement. Every Liberal and Radical association will send two delegates to the conference. The old clique of wire-pullers mean to try to limit the discussion of the conference to party organization, but it is the general opinion that they will not succeed. The leading delegates will not submit to the party discipline, and the questions of a reform of the Executive Committee of the Liberal party, and the formation of the National Liberal League, will be discussed. The conference will be held at the residence of Lord Rosebery and Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leaders of the party and a revision of the Newcastle programme will be submitted to the conference.

"The Spectator" publishes a striking article on the Monroe doctrine. It says that Englishmen have no sort of objection to the true Monroe doctrine. They want no extension of territory on the American continent, but rather desire that the Anglo-Saxon race be left to develop unmolested. The Monroe doctrine secures "Canning's keen political imagination forecasted the doctrine, he having been the first to propose its practical application. The doctrine might be the foundation of a new era of peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States agreeing to guarantee their possessions in America, applying that doctrine to the Monroe doctrine. Only one serious danger to the doctrine exists. If Great Britain ever lost command of the sea, that command passed to the United States, and the United States would find that the doctrine was waste paper, and would be obliged to conquer the sea from the victor or abandon the doctrine."

The West India committee, in conjunction with the London and Liverpool merchants, who are concerned in the sugar trade, continues to agitate for the abolition of the bounties on sugar paid by European States. The committee states that no question of anti-slavery has been raised. The committee expects Prime Minister Salisbury and Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to receive a deputation before Christmas, when the latter will be asked to open negotiations with the Powers looking to the abolition of the bounties.

The London branches of the Irish League held a meeting last night to demand the expulsion from the party of Timothy Healy and his followers. The object has the support of the bulk of the sections of the league throughout Great Britain. Should the first conference of the Irish Parliamentary party decide to expel Healy, the United States will give approval among the anti-Parliamentaries. The expulsion would lessen Mr. Healy's power to harm the party, but will not extinguish him.

Under a Liberal régime the death of Admiral, the Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, Gentleman of the Black Rod, which occurred a few days ago, would mean that the office would be abolished and the salary of £1,000 a year, which is paid to the holder of the office, would be lost. The House of Lords consisting of a great state of thirty rooms. It was whispered secretly that the vacant rooms were to be let to the Admiralty. The Admiralty is not likely to let the Conservatives will agree that the Black Rod sinecure shall be done away with.

The announcement of the engagement of Thomas Wallace Russell, member of the House of Commons for the South Division of Tyrone, and Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, and Miss Keweenaw, a niece of the Bishop of Kerry, excited much talk. Mr. Russell, who is fifty-four, has been a widower for only a short time, his first wife having died in December last. Miss Keweenaw is one of the principal Irish Unionist canvassers.

The report of the recovery of a portion of the jewels belonging to Mrs. Lily Langtry, which were obtained on a forged order from a bank where they had been deposited for safe-keeping, is doubtful. Though two large sapphires similar to stones belonging to Mrs. Langtry were offered for sale, the police say that there is nothing peculiar about the offer, and that they are trying to connect the stones with the stolen jewels.

It is announced that the revised Apocrypha, completing the revised version of the Bible, will be published in November.

Mrs. A. R. Willard, who is now in Paris in connection with the De Broen mission, will probably start on her return to New-York on October 23.

Bessie Belloc, the well-known music hall singer, will sail for New-York, where she will appear at Tony Pastor's theatre on November 9.

Official advices from Rome are to the effect that the Italian Government is willing to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Canada on the lines of the Franco-Canadian treaty.

Low's Exchange, the popular headquarters of many Americans in London, will move shortly into their new premises in the Trafalgar Building, in Northumberland-ave.

**FORTIFYING THE DARDANELLES.**

Constantinople, Oct. 12.—Osman Bey has gone to Besika Bay, a roadstead between the coast of Asia Minor and the Island of Tenedos, to survey sites for

forts. Three vessels laden with ammunition have been dispatched to the Dardanelles, where the laying of submarine mines has been begun. The city is assuming its normal aspect, although many Armenian shops are closed.

**MARINES ON GUARD IN SEOUL.**

SENT TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN LEGATION.

THE PETREL ORDERED TO CHEMULPO—ADMIRAL CARPENTER REPORTS ON THE DISTURBANCES IN COREA.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A dispatch from Rear-Admiral Carpenter in regard to affairs in Corea was translated this afternoon. It is dated Nagasaki, October 11. He says it was reported there that affairs in Seoul were much disturbed. He heard reports that the Queen had probably been assassinated, and that officers of the King's party had taken refuge in the United States Legation. At the urgent demand of the Chinese, the marine detachment of the Yorktown had been sent to the Legation on that date to protect the property and persons there.

Admiral Carpenter also reported that he had ordered the gunboat Petrel from Chefoo, China, to Chemulpo, the port of Seoul. The Petrel, left Chemulpo on the 10th inst., and was sent by the Navy Department to Admiral Carpenter with reference to the Korean situation, and it is said that the disturbance of the fleet is entirely within his discretion. No advices from Seoul have reached the State Department.

Prince Pak, formerly Secretary of the Interior in Corea, and now an exile, is in Washington. He has called on Secretary Olney and Acting Secretary McAdoo, and presented a memorial to the President. The report that the Queen of Corea has been assassinated proves to be true. Prince Pak will probably return to his native country.

The situation which confronted the Korean Government at the time of the occurrences mentioned in Admiral Carpenter's dispatch, was similar to that which was instrumental in bringing about the war between Japan and China. It was because of an insurrection that both China and Japan sent troops into Korean territory, and this ultimately led to the hostilities between the two countries. It was to be ascertained that the King caused the arrest and exile of Prince Pak, now in Washington. The King's father, and his accession to the control of affairs may result in the return of Prince Pak, who is looked on as the coming dictator of his country.

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The reference in Admiral Carpenter's dispatch to the charge of the Queen of Corea is of great importance. The charge is known as the "Queen's Charge." The King's father, and his accession to the control of affairs may result in the return of Prince Pak, who is looked on as the coming dictator of his country.

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